

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE UNITED NATIONS AT 50: BAD IN BOSNIA; TIME TO GROW UP

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I'm going to withhold wishing the United Nations a "happy birthday" until it grows up. My particular problem with this international organization—chartered for a mighty mission and with the best of intentions—comes into clear focus when you look at the sorry state of its performance in Bosnia.

As so often is the case, the editors of the Wall Street Journal have offered their readers an insightful and incisive examination of current conditions. That is the case with today's editorial, "Virtual United Nations," which I am pleased to draw to the attention of my colleagues in Congress.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 27, 1995]

VIRTUAL UNITED NATIONS

Fifty years ago this week, representatives of 50 countries gathered in San Francisco to sign the Charter of the United Nations. It was probably both the novelty of peace in Europe and the dream that it would spread and last that inspired the U.N.'s signatories to pledge to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" by practicing "tolerance and [living] together in peace," by uniting "our strength to maintain international peace and security" and by accepting "principles and the institution of methods" so that "armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest."

Fine as they are, it is difficult to imagine that these words sounded any less like rules for a virtual reality world than they do today. Then as now, people like to believe that having such intentions is important, no matter that war is raging in Bosnia under the U.S.'s watchful eye.

This 50th anniversary year of the U.N. features far more debates about how the U.N. needs to be reformed than recounting of its successes.

But these ideas do not address the key failings of the U.N. that are visible all around us. These are not just the shortcomings that can be attributed to the dearth of collective interest and political will. They are also uniquely U.N.-inspired instances of failing to do what the organization and its bodies say it is dedicated to doing.

The failure of the U.N. in Bosnia is too grand to describe exhaustively or even in thematic terms, so events of last week will have to suffice. The refusal of the United Nations to authorize a NATO request for an air strike on a U.N.-mandated target last week was merely the latest in a series of such vetoes.

A new type of failure of the U.N. was also on display last week in Belgrade. There, the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees is complaining that it is besieged by draft-age ethnic Serb men—mainly refugees from Bosnia and Croatia—who are being rounded up for conscription into the rump-Yugoslav army. Figures given by the office are that as many as 2,500 men have already

been press-ganged, and 70 "begging for some sort of protection" were turned away by UNHCR on Thursday alone.

Also last week was Le Monde's report that for a year the United Nations has been sitting on a report written by its own people that shows that the Serbs alone have pursued ethnic cleansing as a planned and systematic government policy and that they have been responsible for the vast majority of the other war crimes and atrocities. The report makes the explicit admission that it is not possible to treat all of the parties in the Bosnian conflict on an equal basis.

The U.N. not only made this pretense possible, but also dressed it up with the mantle of the world's prominent international mediating body. This farce of moral equivalence continues despite the existence of the U.N.'s report and was most recently on display on Friday when the Security Council condemned Bosnian Muslim army efforts to block the movement of Unprofor forces in its attempt to lift the siege of Sarajevo.

To be sure, many organizations and individual states have failed Bosnia. But the U.N. is the body that purports to be competent in such situations. Worse than inaction (which the U.N. could then blame on member-state cowardice), the U.N.'s actions have in many ways worsened the conflict.

Those who talk of U.N. reform are therefore the most optimistic of the pundits. Many believe the body is simply unreformable because consensus of the type that existed in 1944 and 1945 would be impossible to find today. Presumably there is a role for such an organization, though perhaps confined to a talk shop. Yet as long as the U.N. undermines its own goals, as it has in Bosnia by refusing to acknowledge and condemn blatant aggression, any hope that it will somehow develop into a useful forum for conflict resolution are likely to be disappointed.

AMENDMENT TO THE ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS BILL

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, as per the request of the Rules Committee, I am submitting an amendment to the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill for preprinting in the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, my amendment is quite simple, it would simply add \$100 million to the energy supply, research, and development activities account in the bill and offset the increase with a corresponding cut in the Department of Energy departmental administration account. Mr. Speaker, my amendment is intended to restore funding to a couple of valuable research and development programs while making further cuts in the DOE bureaucracy.

The first program is the Energy Research Laboratory Technology Transfer Program which was funded at \$57 million last year and unfortunately has been zeroed out in this bill.

This program is a highly important tool for developing our industrial technological base for the future. Lab Tech Transfer programs around the country provide industry with access to the incredible R&D resources and capabilities of our national laboratories. Every year, thousands of scientists from U.S. companies perform experiments in collaboration with scientists at our national labs. Through this program, technologies developed at our national labs become resources that permit U.S. industry to introduce new state-of-the-art products and to enhance its competitive position in domestic and international markets.

The Lab Tech Transfer Program also funds cooperative research and development agreements, or CRADA's, with small- and medium-sized companies around the country. Currently, there are CRADA's in such important fields as advanced materials, advanced computing, biotechnology, nuclear medicine, and others. For each of these CRADA's, industry more than matches the amount of funds contributed by our national labs. Mr. Speaker, I believe that this kind of collaborative partnership between industry and our national laboratories is necessary to the economic future of the country and is certainly a higher priority than the administration of the sprawling Department of Energy.

The second general area that I think should be funded at a higher level is biological and environmental research; specifically oceanographic and carbon dioxide programs. These programs quantify the mechanisms and processes by which carbon dioxide is assimilated, transported and transformed in coastal oceans; study the flux of carbon dioxide between the oceans and the atmosphere and develop remote sensing equipment for measurement of carbon dioxide in the oceans.

Mr. Speaker, while I am not convinced of the theory of global warming, it does seem to me that it is worth our while to find out its validity. This of course can only be done through more research and there is valuable work going on right now in the fields of oceanographic and carbon dioxide research. Again, I place a higher priority on this than the bureaucracy at DOE and I urge adoption of the amendment.

A TRIBUTE TO BRIG. GEN. JEFFREY R. GRIME

HON. WALTER B. JONES, JR.

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Brig. Gen. Jeffrey R. Grime for his dedicated service to our Nation as the commander of the 4th Wing for the U.S. Air Force. General Grime was assigned to Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, NC in July 1993 as commander of the 4th Wing. The 4th Wing has been involved in every major air support action undertaken by the United States. General Grime also commands an F-15E and

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